

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE SHOWS BIG INCREASE

\$67,319,689 Gain in 8 Months Ended August Over Same Period in 1912.

FALLING OFF IN IMPORTS Commerce Figures Point to Development of U. S. as an Industrial Nation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Detailed figures given out today by the Department of Commerce show that despite a falling off in imports into the United States in the month of August and in the eight months ended with August, 1913, exports so increased that a comparison with the corresponding periods of 1912 shows a substantial increase in our aggregate foreign trade.

Imports for the month of August, 1913, amounted to slightly less than \$137,700,000, as against a little more than \$154,700,000 in August, 1912, a decrease of about \$17,000,000. On the other hand, our exports in August of this year amounted to more than \$137,900,000, as compared with somewhat more than \$137,800,000 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of more than \$20,000,000, making an increase in the aggregate of our foreign trade of about \$20,000,000 in August.

The eight months ended with August, 1913, shows imports amounting to over \$1,155,000,000, but a decrease of over \$21,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1912. Exports, however, in the same period show a total value of more than \$1,515,100,000, an increase of almost \$100,000,000 as compared with the preceding year. In the aggregate our foreign trade shows an increase during the eight months of \$67,319,689 over 1912.

Our largest foreign customers, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and France, maintain their relative positions in the order named. Our exports to the United Kingdom in the eight months ended with August amounted to over \$320,000,000, and imports from that country were over \$175,000,000, a total trade in excess of half a billion dollars. Our sales to Canada were almost \$282,000,000, and our purchases therefrom approached \$79,000,000, making a total business with that country of nearly \$361,000,000. Exports to Germany exceeded \$137,000,000, and imports from that country were over \$118,000,000, an aggregate trade of over \$255,000,000. Our total trade with France amounted to \$157,000,000, divided into exports to that country of nearly \$73,000,000 and imports from it of over \$84,000,000.

Gain in Exports.—Our exports of the three classes of manufactured goods for the eight months ended with August, 1913, show a substantial gain in each class as compared with the corresponding period of 1912. The figures are as follows:

	8 months ended August 1912	1913
Foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured	\$26,100,000	\$32,300,000
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	218,000,000	274,900,000
Manufactures finished, ready for use	49,857,000	58,470,000

Total, \$358,957,000, as against \$204,957,000 for the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of \$154,000,000. The total imports in the same period of these three classes of manufactured goods amounted to \$622,238,273, making a balance of trade in our favor in these classes of nearly \$339,000,000. Opposed to this is a balance of trade against us of about \$25,000,000 in the two classes of "foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals," and "raw materials for use in manufacturing." However, this is as it should be, for it indicates the development of the United States as an industrial nation and shows a tightening grip by our manufacturers upon the foreign market of the world.

The following table shows merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal divisions during the eight months ended August, 1913, compared with corresponding period of the preceding year:

	8 months ended August 1912	1913
Imports from		
Europe	\$576,999,962	\$532,099,341
North America	21,194,115	22,712,968
South America	18,258,488	18,257,100
Asia	12,258,796	12,257,100
Oceania	1,000,000	1,000,000
Africa	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	\$1,135,452,261	\$1,186,559,409

BLAMES SCHOOL BOARD.

Experts' Report Says It Refuses Facts to Board of Estimate.

The third section of the report of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University and Dr. Frederick C. Howe of the People's Institute, who have been investigating the Board of Education for the Board of Estimate, was made public yesterday. The investigators charge that the Board of Education has disregarded the law and has refused to comply with the requests of the Board of Estimate for information relating to the school budget. The accounts and records of the Board of Education, they claim, have not been kept in such shape that information can be promptly obtained.

The report suggests that the Comptroller force, the Board of Education, keep such accounts and statistical records as will furnish the information desired, and if he has not the power now, which the experts say he has, he should go to the Board of Education and demand that the Board of Education conform to the general system adopted by other city departments.

The report accuses the board of lack of proper interest, initiative and business methods in the matter of selecting school sites, and urges legislation making the consent of the city superintendent necessary for the acquisition of a site or the erection of a building.

NEW HOME FOR THE 'RECORD.'

Wanamaker Pays \$2,150,000 for Building in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—John Wanamaker closed the deal for the purchase of the old Record building on the southeast corner of Broad street and South Penn Square, this afternoon. The purchase price was \$2,150,000. The property is assessed at \$2,000,000 and the building is thirteen stories high.

It was announced that no changes will be made in the building immediately, but eventually it is to be used for the home of the Philadelphia Record.

Maine Central Changes.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad Company, held in Portland, Me., yesterday, Howard Elliott and T. De Witt Cuyler of the New Haven road were elected directors. Cuyler and Alexander Tuttle of Boston retired and were succeeded by Edward B. Winslow and Hugh H. Chisholm. George S. Hobbs was appointed second vice-president and Dana C. Douglass general manager.

CRITICIZES CURRENCY BILL.

Single Finds Fault With Banking as Conducted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—William Inglis, vice-president of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, was a witness before the Senate committee today. He assumed a generally friendly attitude toward the Glass-Owen currency bill, but criticized many details and advised two radical changes.

He disapproved of the much discussed interpolation of the phrase "for lawful money" in the redemption clause of the bill, saying that the notes of the Federal reserve banks should be redeemable in gold. Mr. Inglis took exception to the provision that the United States Government shall assume the position of guarantor of the Federal reserve notes or that they shall be issued by the United States Treasury. "They should be bank notes pure and simple," said Mr. Inglis.

He found fault with the banking business of the United States as at present conducted. The plan of country bankers that the provision for the elimination of exchange charges between banks would work a hardship on country banks, he thought, proves that where banks are unable to exist without such charges there are more banks than are needed.

Senator Thomas of Colorado appeared with a plan for which he drew credit to William A. Amburge of Chicago, providing for the retirement of the present bonded indebtedness of the United States and the substitution thereof of bonds of a convertible character. This scheme brought forth questions framed to bring out a clear explanation of it.

LAMAR FORFEITS \$3,000 BAIL.

Failed to Appear Here on Charge of Impermaning Congressmen.

David Lamar forfeited a \$3,000 bail yesterday by failing to appear before Judge Hunt in the United States District Court here to plead to an indictment charging him with impermaning Congressmen.

Lamar surrendered in Washington several months after his indictment here and gave a \$3,000 bond to insure his appearance in this city on September 12. His attorney later started a habeas corpus proceeding, in which Lamar gave a second bond of \$3,000.

DAIRY PRODUCTS MARKET.

BUTTER.—Conditions are unsatisfactory and the market yesterday was much easier, although the high figure of the day, 21 1/2c, was maintained. The market was quiet, with a few sales at 21 1/2c. The price of butter is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

CHEESE.—Trading was light yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of cheese is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

EGGS.—The market was quiet yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of eggs is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

POULTRY.—The market was quiet yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of poultry is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

MEATS.—The market was quiet yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of meats is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

GRAIN.—The market was quiet yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of grain is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

WHEAT.—The market was quiet yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of wheat is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

RYE.—The market was quiet yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of rye is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

BARLEY.—The market was quiet yesterday and a little easier feeling was shown in the higher grades. Specials were lower, and the market was quiet. The price of barley is a question that receives much attention. It is a question of the balance of supply and demand. The supply is large, and the demand is small. The price is therefore low.

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APPEAL UNLIKELY IN NEW HAVEN BOND CASE

Bulkeley Hesitates — Elliott Chosen a Director of Maine Central.

PORTLAND, Oct. 15.—Former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, president of the Maine Life Insurance Company, which holds large blocks of New Haven road stock, and the company's counsel, Lewis H. Sperry, were still undecided to-night whether to appeal from the majority decision of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission approving the proposed issue of New Haven road debentures.

Section 27 of the act creating the commission places the burden of proof in an appeal case on the appellants and further taxes them with double court costs if they are not sustained by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Mr. Bulkeley and Mr. Sperry were obviously discouraged by the minority report which upholds their contentions against the issue as advertised. Senator Bulkeley believes the majority report indicates faith in the present management of the road and expectation that the smaller stockholders will be protected.

At a meeting of the directors Monday night the Maine Central Railroad board had today President Elliott of the New Haven road and T. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, another New Haven director, were elected to the directorate. Lucius Tuttle and Alexander Tuttle of Boston retired and were succeeded by Edward B. Winslow and Hugh H. Chisholm of Portland.

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